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REGULATIONS GOVERNING ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS FOR VENEREAL DISEASE PREVENTION WORK.

PROMULGATED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNDER AUTHORITY PROVIDED IN SECTION 6, CHAPTER XV, OF THE ACT APPROVED JULY 9, 1918 (CH. 143, 40 STAT. L. 886), AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH DECISION OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 1922 (A. D. 6573).

Public No. 145, Sixty-seventh Congress (H. R. 9724), "An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes," contains the following paragraph:

"For the maintenance and expenses of the Division of Venereal Diseases, established by sections 3 and 4, Chapter XV, of the act approved July 9, 1918, including personal and other services in the field and in the District of Columbia, \$400,000, of which sum \$225,000 shall be allotted to the States for cooperative work in the prevention and control of such diseases."

The method of paying allotments to the several States shall be as follows:

"The statute requires that the allotment to each State shall be in the proportion which its population bears to the population of the continental United States, exclusive of Alaska and the Canal Zone, according to the last preceding United States census, the term "State" to be held to include the District of Columbia, such allotment to be conditioned upon appropriation of a like amount by the State for the prevention, control, and treatment of venereal diseases.

"Upon qualification by a State, one-fourth of the amount due this State to be paid to the State treasurer by accounting officer's settlement upon certification by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to the effect that the State has qualified for its allotment in accordance with the provisions set forth in the preceding paragraph.

"The remainder of the allotment due the State to be paid to the State treasurer in a similar manner at the beginning of each subsequent quarter of the fiscal year."

State boards or departments of health receiving their respective allotments shall agree to the following cooperative measures under which their appropriation shall be expended:

1. To have in operation, through a legislative enactment or a State board of health regulation having the effect of law, regulations in conformity with the suggestions approved by the Surgeon General of the Army, Navy, and United States Public Health Service, for the prevention of venereal diseases. The minimum requirements of these rules are—

- (a) Venereal diseases must be reported to the local health authorities in accordance with State regulations approved by the United States Public Health Service.

(b) Penalty to be imposed upon physicians or others required to report venereal infections for failure to do so.

(c) Cases to be investigated, so far as practicable, to discover and control sources of infection.

(d) The spread of venereal diseases should be declared unlawful.

(e) Provision to be made for control of infected persons who do not cooperate in protecting others from infection.

(f) The travel of venereally infected persons within the State to be controlled by State boards of health by definite regulations that will conform in general to the interstate quarantine regulations.

(g) Patients to be given a printed circular of instructions informing them of the necessity of measures to prevent the spread of infection and of the importance of continuing treatment.

2. A representative of the Public Health Service shall be assigned to each State receiving allotments, for the general purpose of cooperating with the State health officer in supervising the venereal control work in the State. This representative to be selected by the State health authorities and to be approved and recommended for appointment by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. The salary of this representative will be paid from State funds, except a nominal salary which will be paid by the United States Public Health Service. The general plan of work for the State bureau of venereal diseases will be:

(a) Securing reports of venereal infections from physicians and others required to report in accordance with State laws.

(b) Suppressive measures, including the isolation and treatment in detention hospitals of infected persons who are unable or unwilling to take measures to prevent themselves from becoming a menace to others; the establishment of free clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases; and the elimination of conditions favorable to the spread of venereal infections.

(c) Extension of facilities for early diagnosis and treatment through laboratory facilities for exact diagnosis and scientific determination of condition before release as noninfectious in accordance with recognized procedure.

(d) Educational measures to include informing the general public, as well as infected individuals, in regard to the nature and manner of spread of venereal diseases and the measures that should be taken to combat them.

(e) Cooperation with local civil authorities in their efforts to suppress public and clandestine prostitution. The clinics referred to under (b) will form centers from which the other measures may be conducted by discovering the presence of infections, the securing of data for enforcing the regulations for reporting these diseases, and the institution of educational measures appropriate to particular communities.

(f) Accurate detailed records must be kept of all the activities of the venereal disease work. These will include careful records of each case treated, amount of arsphenamine used, final results, and disposition made of patients. Copies of these records must be forwarded to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, as a report, at such intervals as they may be requested, and in accordance with instructions regarding the form of report.

3. Local funds that may be available, or that may become available from legislative appropriations or any other source, for venereal disease control, shall be used by the State or city health authorities having jurisdiction, for the extension of the work, and such local funds must not be conserved through the expenditure of the funds that are allotted by the Congress through the United States Public Health Service.

4. In extension of the educational measures, the State's health authorities shall exert their efforts and influence for the organization of a State venereal disease control committee or other organization that will be unofficial in character, but a valuable cooperative agency for furthering the comprehensive plan for nation-wide venereal disease control.

5. The State health authorities shall take such measures as may be found practicable and decided upon in conference between the Public Health Service and State boards of health representatives for the purpose of securing such additional legislation as may be required to control the spread of venereal infections. Action shall be taken to limit or suppress the activities of advertising "specialists" and quacks by prosecuting them under State laws, or such other measures as may be applicable and effective.

6. In expending the sum allotted a State, protection from venereal diseases of the military and naval forces located within each particular State shall receive proper consideration.

7. The State allotment and the amount of State funds used to secure the allotment shall be expended along general standard lines by all States approximately as follows:

(a) For treatment of infected persons in hospitals, clinics, and other institutions, including arsphenamine and other drugs, 50 per cent of the allotment.

(b) In carrying out educational measures, 20 per cent.

(c) In carrying out repressive measures, 20 per cent.

(d) In general administration and other activities of venereal-disease control work, 10 per cent.

(This distribution is provisional and subject to modification after conference and agreement between each State and the United

States Public Health Service to meet best the needs of the particular State.)

8. In carrying out the general venereal disease control program the administrative organization of the United States Public Health Service will be available at all times to State organizations in cooperative work, and assistance will be given to States whenever possible through the detail of employees, the securing of arsphenamine, providing sample literature for educational measures, and in other practicable ways.

(Signed) A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1922.

INTERFERENCE WITH MILK SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY RESTRAINED.

The following is the opinion of Judge Guy of the New York Supreme Court at special term, New York County, in the case of *Gottlieb v. Matchin*, reported in 191 New York Supplement, 777. A motion to restrain the defendants from interfering with the milk supply of New York City was granted.

Uninterrupted delivery of the milk supply to the people of this city is so vital for the preservation of the general health of the community, and especially children and invalids, that any organized effort to interfere therewith must be regarded as an act of hostility to the public weal, and such an unlawful purpose as calls for the exercise of the full authority of the courts and police authorities. Whatever may be the right or wrong of the present wage controversy, the health of this entire community can not be made subservient thereto. Picketing and other acts alleged against the defendants have been held not to be unlawful under ordinary conditions, but when linked with a purpose inimical to the welfare of the community they become unlawful. This court would hesitate in an ordinary wage dispute to grant the relief asked for herein, but feels that it is its duty to assert the full power of the court under the circumstances to protect the lives and health of the people of New York. The motion to restrain the defendants is therefore granted, with notice to the defendants that any disobedience of the order herein will be visited with the fullest measure of punishment within the power of this court.

THE COMPARATIVE ANTISCORBUTIC VALUES OF MILK—COR- RECTIONS TO TABLES.

In the article, "The Comparative Antiscorbutic Values of Milk," Public Health Reports, April 28, 1922, pages 989-1021, the figures representing the weights of certain guinea pigs should have been indicated as follows: